

instructed to adhere as far as possible to the view of the French and Italian generals respecting the limits to which the Greeks should retire to await definite regulation by the peace treaty.

At the question of the provisional administration of the Straits under the jurisdiction of the high commissioners, this matter will be settled at a later conference of the commission in Constantinople. The Mudani conference to-morrow, therefore, will be taken up entirely with military questions, including the evacuation of the neutral zones in Asia Minor, at the British government's suggestion, instead of being dealt with at a separate conference, as originally arranged.

New Neutral Zone Suggested

One of the British proposals, it is reported, will be the establishment of a new neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles.

The presence of small detachments of Turkish infantry in the neutral zone near the Straits is reported.

Franklin-Bouillon is expected to return to Paris at the end of the week and lay before Premier Poincaré a full report of his peace efforts. Official quarters in Paris say he has reported that the chances for a peaceful settlement are bright and has expressed the opinion that the Allies will not find the Turks difficult to deal with at Mudania.

Moscow Protests Allied Blockade of Dardanelles

Note to Powers Especially Asks England for Indifference to Black Sea States

MOSCOW, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The Soviet Russian government has sent a note to England, France and Italy protesting against the blockade of the Dardanelles and insisting upon the removal of all restrictions to the free passage of trading ships through the Straits.

The note says the manner in which England is "endeavoring to control foreign seas and territory" shows indifference to the interests of Russia and the other Black Sea states.

Categorically "protesting against the blockade fixed by England without Russia's knowledge and against Russia's interests," the note cites that this action was taken while Russia was endeavoring to re-establish her own economy, destroyed by war and intervention, and after unsuccessful attempts by the European countries to re-establish the world's economies through the Geneva and Hague conferences.

"The Russian government," the communication continues, "has placed orders with European countries and America. The majority of these are for goods and supplies which are destined to be sent through the Straits to the Black Sea ports. Quite unexpectedly the Russian government learned that England, depending upon her navy, had blockaded the Dardanelles, and moreover, had ordered her warships to fire upon vessels attempting to disobey the blockade order."

The note accuses the Entente of interfering with the efforts of the Russian government to re-establish normal conditions in Russia, through the enforcement of the blockade, despite certain concessions already made by the Soviet.

"The blockade," it says, "shows that the countries which are not interested in the Black Sea trade, but which in fact are controlling it by military force will always be a threat against restoration of the peaceful economic life of the Black Sea countries."

"Freedom of the Straits," for which England is preparing, the note means only a free hand for the Entente to force the blockade at any time under any pretext, thus cutting off the Black Sea ports from the world."

"The Russian government stands for freedom of the Straits, but for such freedom as will give free passage to trading ships and which will free the Straits and the Black Sea of all military forces."

"The blockade has no effect upon the economic life of England and the Allies. Its only effect is upon the economic life of the Black Sea states. The lightness with which the English authorities are managing foreign seas and territory indicates their indifference toward the interests of the Black Sea countries."

"Therefore, the Russian government insists upon removal of the blockade and all limitations interfering with the free passage of trading ships through the Dardanelles, which are being enforced by England and the Allies."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—With reference to the note from Soviet Russia protesting against a blockade of the Dardanelles, Reuters today says it learned in authoritative quarters in London there is no information that such a blockade had been instituted.

Furks Refuse Bristol Time to Save Refugees

U. S. Admiral Persists in Plea to Extend Limits; 300,000 of Sufferers Transferred So Far

SMYRNA, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Rear Admiral Mark Bristol, commander of the American naval squadron in Turkish waters, is striving through the commanders of the American destroyers here to induce Mustafa Kemal to extend the time limit for the removal of the refugees from Smyrna, but thus far without success.

To date, 300,000 persons have been shifted, but a large number still remain. A pall of pestilence hangs over the city. The American sailors are continuing their splendid work for the relief of the sufferers. Twelve Greek ships under the protection of the American flag sailed yesterday with thousands of refugees from Smyrna and other islands of the Aegean coast.

"The Mellow Days of Fall"

Crisp mornings, warm, mellow afternoons, a chill in the air at evening. Bad days unless you're prepared for the ups and downs. Dangerous days for food unless it is protected from the ups and downs, in an ice box kept at an even temperature by a regular supply of ice.

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12 American Warships Off For Near East

Destroyers Ready for Any Emergency, Says Commander; Loaded to Capacity; Trip to Take 11 Days

Supply Vessel to Follow

Two Hundred Tons of Relief Materials Being Put Aboard at Hampton Roads

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 2.—Twelve American torpedoed destroyers are to-night on the Atlantic Ocean on their way to Turkey. The destroyers left the Hampton Roads naval operating base at 11:10 o'clock this morning.

The destroyers, which were loaded to capacity with ammunition, provisions and fuel and lay extremely low in the water. The little fighters were drawing 25 feet of water, which is about four more than would be required under ordinary conditions.

Captain C. M. Tozer, in command of the fleet, went aboard his flagship, the destroyer Hopkins, an hour before the ships sailed. Captain Tozer said he did not know what mission the destroyers had to perform.

"I only know the Navy Department ordered us to Constantinople to report to the senior naval authority there," said the skipper. "We will be ready to do anything we are asked to do. We are going fully prepared for any emergency."

Captain Tozer said it would require about eleven days for the destroyers to make the voyage to Constantinople. He said the ships would not proceed at more than 15 knots unless an emergency arose.

"We can make forty miles an hour if necessary," he said. "The ships will stop at Gibraltar to replenish their supply of fuel."

The supply ship, which is also under orders to proceed to Turkey, is still loading. She will probably sail on Wednesday. About 200 tons of provisions, medical supplies and delousing material are being loaded on the ship.

While the destroyers were passing through Hampton Roads on their way to sea today, they were saluted by all kinds of vessels from a sailing smack to a big ocean liner. Passing Cape Henry the destroyers met two British freight vessels. The latter dipped their flags to the American fighters as they steamed out to sea.

Republicans Name McGoldrick, Marsh, Lehman for Bench

Two Democrats Indorsed at First Judicial Convention Held Since Direct Primary Was Abolished

The first Republican Judicial Convention since the abolition of the direct primary law met in Brant Hall last night to nominate three justices of the State Supreme Court for the 1st Judicial District. The men named were Robert McC. Marsh, Edward J. McGoldrick and Irving Lehman, all receiving the unanimous vote of the convention.

It was remarked that two of the candidates selected, Justices McGoldrick and Marsh, were Democrats, and that Justice Lehman was the only dyed-in-the-wool Republican. Justice Lehman was named to succeed himself for the full term of fourteen years. Justices McGoldrick and Marsh have been on the bench only a short time, having recently been appointed to fill the unexpired terms of the late Justices Barlow S. Weeks and Henry D. Hotchkiss, respectively.

The convention represented the twenty-three Assembly districts of Manhattan and eight Assembly districts of the Bronx, with a full vote of 181 delegates. About 500 persons were present, including most of the Republican leaders, headed by Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman.

In proferring the name of Justice Lehman, George Z. Medalie, former Assistant District Attorney, referred to the Democratic affiliations, but pointed to the policy of the Republican party to keep men of good record on the bench irrespective of their party affiliation.

Justice McGoldrick was nominated by George W. Alger, of the 32d Assembly District of Manhattan, while Justice Marsh's name was put forward by Ezra P. Prentice, former Assemblyman.

Richard W. Lawrence, Republican County Chairman for the Bronx, opened the convention as the presiding officer, but was replaced by James R. Sheffield, president of the Union League Club, as the permanent chairman. Colonel Daniel T. Sullivan, of the

2d Assembly District, was chosen as permanent secretary.

Before opening the nominations, Chairman Sheffield congratulated the Republicans of the state upon the choice of Nathan Miller for their next Governor.

The Democratic convention of the Second Judicial District, which was to have been held at noon yesterday in Brooklyn, was postponed until today at 11 o'clock. Only a few of the delegates appeared at the appointed time. It was said that the attendance was affected by the Jewish holidays. The convention will meet to-day in Jefferson Hall.

Hughes Rejects Church Appeal To Fight Turks

Bishop Cannon's Cable Secretary Hughes's Message Was in Reply to One Sent September 30

Secretary Hughes's message was in reply to one sent September 30 by Bishop Cannon, in which he gave his own opinion that "Christian America will insist government United States to cooperate actively protect Christians in Asia Minor, not only diplomatically, but if necessary, with army and navy, to secure their results."

Bishop Cannon's cable continued:

"Prompt, definite American demands, supported if necessary by American naval units present, probably would have prevented, certainly greatly minimized, Smyrna fires and massacres. I am convinced that God will hold government responsible for inaction while thousands murdered and deported for failure to protect against defiant, heartless, brutal Kemalist announcement of intent to massacre and deport to-day (Saturday) the thousands more added to dead of previous Turkish deportations. Will not our government realize its opportunity and responsibility as great Christian nation, politically disinterested, to demand that burnings, outrages and massacres cease, and thus effectively prevent and frustrate the Constantinople and Thessalonika horrors? I believe world-wide humanity would tremendously approve. Who would dare condemn prohibition further such horrors? Shall America have condemnation of Meroz? Judges, v. 23."

The fifth chapter of Judges, twenty-third verse, reads as follows:

"Cursed be he that curseth the angel of the Lord; cursed be he that hateth the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Mr. Hughes's reply was as follows:

"Your telegram of September 30 reached me this morning. In the present situation which has resulted from the clash of arms, the defeat of the Greek forces, the incidents of the retreat and the reprisals affected, not only have we done all that is possible for relief and aid of the refugees, but we have exerted in an appropriate manner of our influence against all acts of cruelty and oppression."

On September 8, before the burning of Smyrna, the American High Commissioner at Constantinople voiced this country's feeling in earnestly impressing upon the Turkish Nationalist authorities the importance of taking the most energetic steps to insure the population of the occupied territories against reprisal. Instructions have been continued and urge these representations and to emphasize the importance of immediate peaceful settlement in the interest of humanity. I have stated this government's unequivocal approval of the Allied proposals to insure effectively the protection of the Christian minorities and the freedom of the Straits. American officers have intervened to secure the prolongation of the time limit for the evacuation of the refugees from Smyrna, and thousands have been evacuated as a result of American initiative."

"You will also recall that in June last we agreed to join in an inquiry which we hoped would place responsibility and prevent the recurrence of atrocities."

"Keenly alive to every humanitarian interest involved, this government has not failed in any way to make the sentiment of the American people unpointed to the policy of the American action. It is hardly necessary to add that we have taken proper measures for the protection of American interests."

"As you are probably aware, the Executive has no authority to go beyond this, and there has been no action by Congress which would justify this government in an attempt by armed forces to pacify the Near East or to engage in acts of war in order to accomplish the results you desire with respect to the inhabitants of that territory and to determine the problems which have vexed Europe for generations."

British Minister Assures Greeks Of Recognition

Formal Announcement Held Up Until Accession of the New King Has Been Declared, He Explains

Venizelists to Dominate

Jugo-Slavia Officially Denies Report She Would Seek Outlet on Aegean

ATHENS, Oct. 2. (By The Associated Press).—E. O. Lindley, British Minister to Greece, today paid a visit to M. Canelopoulos, the new Minister of Economics, and told him that his signature on the visitors' book at the royal palace on Sunday virtually amounted to British recognition of the new Greek King. He added that formal announcement of recognition would be delayed until the official declaration of the King's accession was forthcoming.

The French Minister is still awaiting instructions from Paris with regard to recognition of King George.

M. Venizelos's acceptance of the special Greek ambassadorship to the European capitals is interpreted here as clearly indicating that, while the character of the new regime is avowedly non-partisan, the Venizelists will be predominant.

The Cabinet quickly approved the first Venizelist recommendation, namely, that M. Canelopoulos be appointed Minister to Great Britain and M. Romanos to France.

Jugo-Slavia has officially informed the revolutionary committee in charge of the Greek government that there is no truth in the report that it will seek a territorial outlet on the Aegean Sea.

Pointing out, however, that she would like an economic outlet in this direction, Jugo-Slavia suggested the desirability of Greece assuring her free port rights at Salonica to enable Serbia to ship and receive merchandise by way of the Mediterranean.

Former King Constantine in talking with his friends before embarking for Palermo, Italy, where he is to make his home, made a plea that hearty support be given the new King and Queen.

"I have had some unhappy days and do not regret this revolution," his consuming ambition, he concluded, was to return later as a simple citizen and live his life as a private citizen.

This request was submitted to the revolutionary committee, which declined to sign a document empowering his private return.

Orders Parents to Take Baby They Disclaimed

Jersey City Poormaster Threatens Prosecution of Pair Who Say Hospital Mixed Infants

Five weeks ago when nurses at the Bergen Sanatorium, Jersey City, handed Mrs. Bertha Rich, of 212 Dwight Street, a tiny baby girl, announcing that it was her baby, she waved it aside and declared that the child she had given birth to was a boy. Edward Rich, the husband, who also declares he was the father of a boy and not a girl, promptly obtained lawyers to sue the officials and the institution for the alleged mixup. Since the baby has reposed and thrived in a crib at the Mother's Institute under the care of George Murray, poormaster of Jersey City.

Yesterday Mr. Murray notified Mr. and Mrs. Rich to be present at his office this afternoon at which time he would grant them twenty-four hours to accept the child as their own or else face charges of abandonment in the First Criminal Court before Police Justice Sullivan to-morrow morning.

The case has caused widespread attention. Hospital authorities say the Riches had themselves believed their child was to be a boy and when it turned out to be a girl they simply refused to accept it. On the other hand, lawyers for the Riches have asked for an investigation of the case in the hope of finding their boy they believe is being fondled by some stranger.

After a moment's hesitation he murmured in a low voice: "Yes, as a friend."

Sullivan Contests Referee's Decision

File Notice to Have Report Set Aside; Wife Asks for Hearing To-morrow

The first clash of opposing attorneys in the divorce action of James A. Sullivan, banker, against Mrs. Anne Urquhart Potter Sullivan, since the report of Referee Daniel J. Gleason was recorded in two divisions of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Notice was served by Mr. Sullivan's attorneys of a motion to be filed Saturday before Justice Tompkins, at Nyack, to have the report set aside on the ground that it is against the weight of the evidence. John E. Mack, guardian of Baby Guy Stillman, served notice that he would apply on the same day to Justice Morschauser, at Poughkeepsie, on behalf of Baby Guy, to have the report confirmed.

John F. Brennan, of Yonkers, attorney for Mrs. Sullivan, edged in at the juncture and applied immediately to Justice Morschauser, who signed an order for a hearing to-morrow morning at White Plains.

Verdict in Creasy Murder Case May Be Voted To-night

Cross-Examination Ended; Defendant Admits Never Having Told Miss Lavy He Would Not Marry Her

William M. Creasy, on trial in County Court, Mineola, accused of the murder on June 23 of Miss Edith Lavy, Freeport school teacher, may know his fate to-night. It is believed that Judge Smith will give the case to the jury this afternoon.

District Attorney Weeks finished his cross-examination of Creasy yesterday afternoon, and the remainder of the day's session was devoted to the rebuttal testimony by the defense counsel. The rebuttal testimony probably will take up all of this morning.

When the trial was resumed yesterday Creasy admitted that he had never told Miss Lavy that he did not love her or that he would not marry her. His defense has been based on his assertion that the teacher became dependent after he had broken off their engagement and that she had shot her husband, Creasy, whose home is in Fort Thomas, Ky., has persistently said that the woman killed herself.

"I have been with her at her home last June," he was heard to say.

Under cross-examination Creasy said yesterday that he broke off his engagement with Miss Lavy in May of this year.

"I didn't tell her right out, point-blank," he said. "I told her I had decided not to marry her in May, 1922."

"Did you tell her that you would not marry her at any time?" Mr. Weeks asked.

"I don't know that I told her that," was the reply. "I told her when I left her that perhaps in another year I would feel differently and might marry her."

"Did you tell her that you didn't love her?"

"I do not recollect that I ever told her that," answered the witness.

The District Attorney then brought out that Miss Lavy had lent Creasy a Catholic prayer book which she had been studying. He denied that she had given him a catechism in the presence of a priest. Mr. Weeks then leaned forward toward the witness stand and said: "Did you love Edith Lavy?"

After a moment's hesitation he murmured in a low voice: "Yes, as a friend."

Hylan Almost Makes Peace With McAneny

On the Interborough. That had not been used to pay the city's interest charges, he said, because that point had not yet been reached. The Mayor declared he thought it never would be reached.

"Why not?" said Mr. McAneny. "I have explained that if it hadn't been for the war and consequent abnormal conditions, there would have been a substantial surplus long ago."

"Frankly, are you in favor of this new line being operated by the city?" asked the Mayor.

"No," replied Mr. McAneny. "But we want the city to own it. It will go into corporate hands if the Transit Commission plan is adopted. Under the plan as soon as the roads pay for themselves the profits go to pay interest on the bonds and nothing more."

Mr. McAneny said that the commission was not in favor of any more segregation of transit lines. He said they had had enough of that in regard to the surface lines, which were broken to pieces. Unification of the system, on a five-cent fare, he declared, was what they were working for. The Mayor wanted to know if the fare would not be raised under the "harmonizer fund" scheme in the Transit Commission plan, if there should happen to be a deficit. Only another war, rascality or gross lack of watchfulness on the part of public officials would bring about such a result, Mr. McAneny thought.

Hulbert Assails McAneny
Aldermanic President Hulbert accused Mr. McAneny of evading the question. He said he wanted to get an answer without an explanation.

"An answer you can understand," remarked Mr. McAneny.

"The trouble with you," said Mr. Hulbert, "is that you are like a rooster, hopping from one perch to another. Now get on your nest and lay your egg and we will see what is in it."

Mr. McAneny admitted that he might be the champion rooster of the walk, but he declared he had done his best to elucidate the plan. He said that by taking the \$10,000,000 subway interest charges out of the city budget, as the plan provided, it would increase the city's borrowing capacity by \$250,000,000.

"We've got money enough, enough to build them all," said Mr. Hulbert.

"You mean to say you don't need money?" asked Mr. McAneny. "From the Comptroller's published reports I judged that the borrowing capacity of the city was decidedly limited."

Reports of the same way have," said the Aldermanic President.

Mr. McAneny explained that the dual contracts, since they went into effect on January 1, 1919, had not permitted the operating companies to pay dividends. Mr. Hulbert contended that they had paid out exorbitant dividends and cleaned out all they had prior to that time. Mr. McAneny explained that the Transit Commission plan did not contemplate the use of a dollar of city money to purchase elevated or surface railroads as the Mayor had repeatedly stated in public. He said that was provided for through the securities of a proposed holding company without any obligation on the city's part.

"The barometer scheme would make these holding company securities gilded, wouldn't it?" asked the Mayor.

"Quite the contrary," replied Mr. McAneny. "The plan contemplates taking off all the gilt edge."

"Well, we are only a little apart on the method of financing," said the Mayor, smiling. "If we could only regulate that stream of nickels."

"We are not apart on that," said Mr. McAneny, "for we have provided for that."

The Mayor asked the transit chairman if he would come before the board again, and Mr. McAneny said he would do so at the Mayor's convenience. He said the most important thing in the transit problem at the present time was for the board and the commission to co-operate, so that new transit lines could be built speedily. It was decided to hold another hearing on October 16, when Mr. McAneny said he would be on hand again.

Grand Jury Indicts 27 In Motors Stock Sale

Jamestown, N. Y., Mayor, Is Included Among Those Accused of Misuse of the Mail

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Samuel A. Carlson, mayor of Jamestown, N. Y.; Guy F. Allen, former acting Treasurer of the United States; James B. Mansfield, engineer, and twenty-four others were indicted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States and of using the mails to defraud. The charges grew out of the sale of stock of Birmingham Motors, a common law trust of New York state, by which it is claimed persons were defrauded in different cities. Alleged misrepresentations as to the financial and other conditions of the business are set forth in the indictments.

Difficulty the company was experiencing with the postal authorities became public August 7, last, when the grand jury reported a "presentment" against Mayor Carlson, president of the company, and seventeen others of the accused persons on a charge of using the mails to defraud. The grand jury then heard further testimony and caused the books of the concern to be brought to Washington for inspection.

Eastman Offers to Buy Phone Co. for Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2.—George Eastman, millionaire camera manufacturer, to-night made public a letter to the conference committee on Rochester telephone matters in which he offered to buy the voting control in the Rochester Telephone Corporation and to donate the stock to the people of the city of Rochester. "The title belongs to be vested in three Rochester men in no manner connected with the telephone business, to be selected under a plan which is to be developed later on."

Tragedy Opens Deer Season

OLITOWN, Me., Oct. 2.—The hunting season in the Maine woods opened to-day and the first human fatality came quickly. Christopher Reed, fitting a handle to a dipper at a spring near his home in Millard, was killed when Fred Roten fired, believing the movement to be that of a deer.

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